

Of Englishe Dogges,
the diuersities, the names,
the natures, and the properties.

A Short
Treatise written in latine

by Iohannes Caius of late memo-
rie, Doctor of Philosophie
in the Vniuersitie
of Cambridge;

And newly translated into Eng-
lishe by Abraham Fle-
ming Student.

*Natura etiam in bruta
ostendit suam.*

Seene and allowed,

Imprinted at London

by Richard Iohnes, and are to be
solde ouer against S. Sepul-
chers Church without
Newgate.

1576.



¶ A Prosopopoicall speache
of the Booke.

SOME tell of starres th'influence straunge,
Some tell of byrdes which flie in th'ayre,
Some tell of beastes on land which raunge,
Some tell of fishe in riuers fayre,
Some tell of serpentes sundry sortes,
Some tell of plantes the full effect,
Of Englishe dogges I found reportes,
Their names and natures I detect,
My forhed is but baulde and bare;
But yet my bod'ys beutifull,
For pleasaunt flowres in me there are,
And not so fyne as plentifull:
And though my garden plot so greene,
Of dogges receaue the trampling feete,
Yet is it swept and kept full cleene,
So that it yeeldes a sauour sweete.

Ab. Fle.

DOCTISSIMO VIRO, ET
Patrono suo singulari D. Perne, E-
liensis ecclesiae Cathedralis dignissi-
mo Decano, Abrahamus Flemingus,
ἐν ἀγαπῶντι.



Cripsit non multis

abhinc annis (optime Patrone) et
non impolite scripsit , vir omnibus
optimarum literarum remis instruc-
tissimus, de doctorum grege non malè
meritis, tue dignitati familiaritatis
nexu coniunctissimus, clarissimum
Cantabrigiensis academiae lumen, gè-
ma, et gloria, Iohannes Caius, ad Conradum Gesnerum summum
suum, hominem peritissimum, indagatorem rerum reconditarum
sagacissimum, pulcherrimaeque historiarum naturalium panoplia
exornatū, epitomen de canibus Britannicis non tam breuem quàm
elegantem, et utilem, epitomen inquam varijs variorum experi-
mentorum argumentis concinnatam: in cuius titulum cū fortè in-
cidissem, et novitate rei nonnihil delectarer, interpretationem An-
glicam aggressus sum. Postquam vero finem penso imposuisssem, re-
pentina quedam de opusculi dedicatione cogitatio oboriebatur, sã-
demque post multas multarum rerum iactationes, beneficiorum
tuorum (Ornatissime vir) unica recordatio, instar rutilantis stellæ,
quæ radiorum splendore quaslibet caliginosas tæterrimæ oblivionis
nebulae dissipat, et memoriæ serenitatem, plusquàm solarem, indu-
cit, mihi illuxit: nec nō officij ratio quæ funestissimis insensa for-
tuna fulminibus conquassata, lacerata et conuulsa, penè perierat,
fractas vires multumque debilitatas colligebat, pristinum robur re-
cuperavit, tandemque aliquando ex Letheâ illa palude nervose
emergebat, atque eluctata est. Quâ voragine simulatque evaserat,
sic effloruit, adeoque increvit, ut unamquamque animi mei cellulâ

A.ij,

in sui

Epistola

in sui ditignem atque imperij amplitudinem raperet. Nunc vero in contemplatione meritorum tuorum versari non desino, quorum magnitudinem nescio an tam tenuis et leuicenti orationis filo possim circumscribere. Hoc, Ad pol, me non mediocriter mauet, non leniter torquet, non languide pungit. Est praeterea alia causa quae mihi scrupulum inicit, et quodammodo exulcerat, ingrati nempe animi suspicio a qua, tanquam ab aliqua Lernaea Hydra, pedibus (ut aiunt) Achilleis semper fugi, et tamen valde perurmesco ne officij mora et procrastinatio (ut ita dicam) obscuram securitatis labem nomini meo inurat, eoque magis expauesco quod peruulgatum illud atque decantatum poeta carmen memoria occurrebat.

Dedecus est semper sumere nilque dare.

Sed (Ornatissimo vir) quemadmodum metus illius mali me magnopere affligebat atque fodicabat, ita spes alterius boni, nempe humanitatis tuae, qua ceteris multis interuallis praluxeris, erigit suffulcitque. Ea etiam spes alma et opima iubet et hortatur aliquod quale quale sit, officij specimen cum allacritate animi prodere. Hisce itaque persuasionibus victus me morigerum praeui, absolutamque de canibus Britannicis interpretationem Anglicam, tibi potissimum utpote patrono singulari, et unico Maecenati dedicandam proposui: non quod tam ieiuno et exili munere immensum meritorum tuorum mare metiri machiner, non quod religiosas aures sacratasque, prophana pagina explicatione obtundere cupiam, nec quod nugatoris frinolisque narrationibus te delectari arbitrer cum in diuinioribus exercitationibus totus sis: sed potius (cedat fides dicto) quod insignis ille egregiusque liberalium artium, et praecipue medicae facultatis princeps (qui hoc opusculum contexuit) ita vixit dum vixerat adeoque inclaruit, ut haud scio (ut ingenue fatear quod sentio) an post funera parem sibi superstitem reliqueris. Deinde quod hunc libellum summo studio et industria elaboratum in transmarinas regiones miserat, ad hominem omni literarum genere, et praesertim occultarum rerum cognitione, quae intimis naturae visceribus et medullis infederat (O ingenium nunc lapillo dignum) cuius difficultates Laberynthicis anfractibus flexuosisque recessibus impeditas perscrutari et inuestigare (deus bone, quam ingens labor, quam

Dedicatoria

quam infinitum opus, exculptum, Conradum Gesnerum scriberet, que tantam gratiam conciliauit ut non solum amicissimo osculo exciperet, sed etiam studiose lecturaret, accurate vteretur, inexhaustis denique viribus, tanquam perspicacissimus draco vellus aureum, et oculis plusquam aquilonis custodiret. Postremo quemadmodum hanc epitomen a viro vere docto ad virum summa nominis celebritate decoratum scriptam fuisse accepimus, ita eandem ipsam (pro titulo Britannico) Britannico sermone, licet ineleganti, usitata et populari, ab esuriente Rhetore donatam, tuis (eruditissime vir) manibus commendo ut tuo sub patrocinio in has atque illas regionis nostra partes intrepide proficiscarur: obtestorque ut hunc libellum, humilem et obscuram inscriptionem gerentem, argumentum nonnum et antea non auditum complectentem, ab omni tamen Sybaritica obsecratione remotissimum, sequi bonique consulas.

Tuę dignitati deditissimus

Abrahamus

Flemingus.



To the well disposed Reader.



Seuery manifest effect

procedeth fro som certain cause,
so the penning of this present a-
bridgement (gentle and courtes-
ous reader) issued from a speciall
occasion. For Conradus Gesne-
rus, a man whiles he liued, of in-
comparable knowledge, and ma-
nyfold experience, being neuer

satisfied with the swete sappe of vnderstanding, requested
Iohannes Caius a profound clarke and a rauennous deuou-
rer of learning (to his praise be it spokē though the language
be somewhat homely) to write a breuiary or short treatise of
such dogges as were ingendred within the borders of Eng-
land: To the contentation of whose minde and the vtter ac-
complishment of whose desire, Caius spared no study, (for
the acquaintance which was betwēne them, as it was con-
firmed by continuance, and established vpon unfainednes,
so was it sealed with vertue and honesty) withdrew himself
from no labour, repined at no paines, forsooke no trauaile, re-
fused no indeuour, finally pretermitted no opportunity or
circumstaunce which seemed pertinent and requisite to the
performace of this litle libell. In the whole discourse wher-
of, the booke, to consider the substaunce, being but a pamph-
let or skantling, the argument not so fyne and affected, and
yet the doctrine very profitable and necessarye, he vseth such
a smothe and comely style, and tyeth his inuention to such
methodicall and orderly proceedings, as the elegantnes and
neatnesse of his Latine phrase, (being pure, perfect, and vn-
mingled) maketh the matter which of it selfe is very base
and clubbishe, to appeare (shall I say tollerable) nay rather
commendable and effectuall. The sundry sortes of Englishe
dogges he discovereth so euidently, their natures he rippeth
vp

To the Reader.

by so apparantly, their manners be openeth so manifestly, their qualities be declareth so skilfully, their proportions be painteth out so perfectly, their colours be describeth so artificially, and knytteth all these in such shortnesse and breuity, that the mouth of th'aduersary must needs confesse & giue sentence that commendation ought to be his rewarde, and praise his deserued pension. An ignorant man woulde neuer haue bene by alone into this opinion, to thincke that there had bene in England such variety & choise of dogges, in all respects (not onely for name but also for qualitie) so diuerse and unlike: But what cannot learning attaine? what cannot the key of knowledge open? what cannot the lampe of vnderstanding lighten? what secretes cannot discretion detect? finally what cannot experience comprehend? what huge heapes of histories hath Gesnerus houred by in volumes of a large syze? Fishes in fountaines, Cattell on lande, Byrdes in the ayre, how hath he sifted them by ther naturall differences: how closely and in how narrow a compasse hath he couched mighty and monstrous beasts, in bygnesse lyke mountaines, the booke themselves being lesser then Mole-hilles. The lyfe of this man was not so great a restority of comfort, as his death was an vblee or wound of sorow: the losse of whom Caius lamented, not so much as he was his faithfull friende, as for that he was a famous Philosopher, and yet the former reason (being, in very vade, vehement & forceable) did stinge him with more grieffe, then he peradventure was willing to disclose. And though death be counted terrible for the time, and consequently unhappy, yet Caius aduoucheth the death of Gesner most blessed, luckie, and fortunate, as in his Booke intituled, De libris proprijs, appeareth. But of these two Eagles sufficient is spoken as I suppose, and yet litle enough in consideration of their dignitie and worthines. Neuerthelesse litle or mickle, something or nothing, substance or shadow take all in good part, my meaning is by a fewe wordes to wyne credit to this worke,
not

To the Reader.

not so much for mine owne English Translation as for the
singuler commendation of them, challenged of dutie and de-
sart. Wherefore gentle Reader I comend them to thy memo-
rie, and their booke to thy courteous censure. They were
both learned men, and painefull practioners in their pro-
fessions, so much the more therefore are their workes worthy
estimation, I would it were in me to aduance them as I
wiske, the worst (and yet both, no doubt, excellent) hath de-
serued a monument of immortality. Well there is no more
to be added but this, that as the translation of this booke was
attempted, finished, and published of goodwill (not onely to
minister pleasure, as to afford profit) so it is my desire and
request that my labour therein employed may be acceptable,
as I hope it shalbe to men of indifferent iudgement. As for
such as shall snare and snatch at the English abridgement,
and teare the Translator, being absent, with the teeth of
spightfull euyle, I conclude in breuity there eloquence is
but currishe, if I serue in their meate with wrong saluice, as-
scribe it not to vnskilfulnesse in coquery, but to ignorance
in their diet, for as the Poet sayeth.

Non satis est ars sola coquo, seruire palato:

Nanque coquus domini debet habere gulam.

It is not enough that a cooke vnderstand,

Except his Lordes stomack he holde in his hand.

To winde vp all in a watcheworde I saye no more, but
doe well, and farewell.

His and his Friends,

Abraham

Fleming

The first Section of this
discourse.

The Preamble or entraunce, into
this treatise.



I wrote vnto you (well
beloued friende Gesner) not ma-
ny yeares past, a manifolde histo-
rie, contayning the diuers formes
and figures of Beastes, Wydes,
and Fythes, the sundry shapes of
of plantes, and the fashions of
Herbes, &c. I wrote mozeouer, vnto you senerally, a certayne abridge-
ment of Dogges, which in your discourse vpon the fourmes
of Beastes in the seconde order of mylde and tameable Bea-
stes, where you make mencion of Scottishe Dogges, and
in the wynding vp of your Letter written and directed to
Doctor Turner, comprehending a Catalogue of reuersall of
your booke not yet extant, you promised to set forth in print,
and openly to publishe in the face of the worlde among such
your woorkes as are not yet come abroade to lyght and sight.
But, because certaine circumstances were wanting in my
breuiary of Englishe Dogges (as I termed vnto you) I stayed
the publication of the same, making promise to sende ano-
ther abroade, which myght be committed to the handes, the
eyes, the eares, the chardes, and the iudgements of the Rea-
ders. Wherefore that I myght persourne that precisely,
which I promised solemnly, accomplishe my determinati-
on, and satisfy your expectation: which art a man desirous
and capeable of all kinde of knowledge, and very earnest to

be acquainted with all experimentes: I wyll expresse and declare in due order, the grand and generall kinde of English Dogges, the difference of them, the vse, the propertyes, and the diuerse natures of the same, making a tripartite diuision in this sort and maner.

All English Dogges be
eýther of,

A gentle kinde, seruing the
game.

A homely kind, apt for sun-
dry necessary vses.

A currishe kinde, meete for
many toyes.

Of these thre sortes or kindes so meane I to intreate, that the first in the first place, the last in the last rowme, and the myddle sort in the middle seate be handled. I cal the vniuersally all by the name of English dogges, as well because England only, as it hath in it English dogs, so it is not without Scottishe, as also for that wee are moze inclined and delighted with the noble game of hunting, for we Englishmen are adided and giuen to that exercise, & painefull pastime of pleasure, as well for the plenty of fleshe which our Parkes and Forrests doe foster, as also for the oportunitie and conuenient leasure which we obtaine, both which, the Scottes want. Wherefore seeing that the whole estate of kindly hunting consisteth principally,

In these two pointes, In chasing the beast, that hunting
In taking the byrde, is in fowling

It is necessary and requisite to vnderstand, that there are two sortes of Dogges by whose meanes, the seates within specified are wrought, and these practyses of activitie cunningly and curiously compassed,

One which rouseth the beast and continueth the chase.

Another which springeth the byrde and bewrayeth the flight by pursuite,

Both which kyndes are tearmed of the Latines by one common

Englishe Dogges.

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common name that is, *Canes Venatici*, hunting dogges. But because we Englishe men make a difference betwene hunting and fowleling, for that they are called by these severall wordes, *Venatio*, & *Aucupium*, so they tearme the Dogges whom they vse in these sundry games by diuers names, as those which serue for the beast, are called *Venatici*, the other which are vsed for the fowle are called *Aucupatorij*.

The first kind
called *Venatici*
I deuide into
foure sortes,

The first in perfect smelling
The second in quicke spying
The thirde in swiftnesse and
quickness. *erces-*
The fourth in smelling & nym- *leth.*
bleness. *erces-*
The fift in subtiltie and deceit
fulness.

Of the Dogge called a Harier, in
Latine *Leucorarius*.

That kinde of Dogge whom nature hath indued with the
vertue of smelling, whose property it is to vse a larkines,
a readines, and a couragiousnes in hunting, and draweth
into his nostrills the ayre or sent of the beast pursued and
followed, we call by this word *Sagan*, the Grecians by they
word *ισχυρτω* of tracing or chasng by y swete, or *ρυνλαττω*,
of the nostrills, which be the instrumentes of smelling. We
may knowe these kinde of Dogges by their long, large, and
bagging lippes, by their hanging eares, reachyng downe
both sydes of their chappes, and by the indifferent and mea-
surable proportion of their making. This sort of Dogges we
call *Leucorarios* Hariers, that I may compasse the whole nu-
ber of them in certayne specialties, and apply to them their
proper and petulier names, for so much as they cannot all be
reduced and brought vnder one sorte, considering both the

sundrye bles of them, and the difference of their service
wherto they be appointed.

| | | |
|----------|----------------|---|
| Some for | The Hare | Some for one thing and some for another. |
| | The Fore | |
| | The Wolfe | |
| | The Harte | |
| | The Bucke | |
| | The Badger | |
| | The Otter | |
| | The Polcat | |
| | The Lobster | |
| | The Weasell | |
| | The Conny. &c. | |

As for the Conny, whom we haue lastly set downe, we
vse not to hunt, but rather to take it, sometime with the nette
sometime with a ferret, and thus every seuerall sort is no-
table and excellent in his naturall qualitie and appointed
practise. Among these sundry sortes, there be some which
are apt to hunt two diuers beasts, as the fore otherwhiles,
and other whiles the Hare, but they hunt not with such to-
wardnes and good lucke after them, as they doe that where-
vnto nature hath formed and framed them, not onely in ex-
ternall composition & making, but also in inward faculties
and conditions, for they swarue oftentimes, and doe other-
wise then they should.

Of the Dogge called a Terrar, in

Latine Terrarius.

A nother sorte there is which hunteth the fore and the
Badger or Crepe onely, whom we call Terrars, because
they (after the manner and custome of ferrets in searching
for Connyes) crepe into the ground, and by that meanes
snare a fynde, myppe, and byte the fore and the Badger in
such

Englishe Dogges.

such sort, that either they teare them in peeces with their
teeth being in the holme of the earth, or else bayle and pull
them perforce out of their lurking angles, darke dungeons,
and close caves, or at the least through cocaued feare, drive
them out of their hollow harbours, in so much that they are
compelled to prepare speedy flight, and being desirous of the
next (albeit not the safest) refuge, are otherwise taken and
intrapped with snares and nettes layde ouer holes to the
same purpose. But these be the least in that kinde called
Sagax.

Of the Dogge called a Bloudhounde in
Latine *Sanguinarius*.

The greater sort which serue to hunt, hauing tipped a
large syze, & eares of no small length, doe not onely chase
the beast whiles it liueth, (as the other doe of whom mention
aboue is made) but being dead also by any manner of casualty
tie, make recourse to the place where it lyeth, hauing in this
poynt an assured and infallible gyde, namely, the sent and
saueur of the blood sprinkled here and there vpon the
ground. For whether the beast being wounded, doth not
withstanding enioye life, and escapeth the handes of the
huntsman, or whether the said beast being slayne is con-
uayed secretly out of the parche (so that there be some signifi-
cation of blood shed) these Dogges with no lesse sagacity and
easinesse, then audacie and greedinesse can discerne and be-
tray the same by smelling, applying to their pursute, auda-
cie and nimblenesse, without tediousnesse, for which consi-
deration of a singuler vertue in their nature, to be called
Sanguinarius bloud hounde. And albeit peraduenture it may
chance, (as whether it chanceth to the hounde or sometime to
an ignorant) that a piece of flesh be stealthily stolne and cunningly
conuayed away with such promptnes and preceuntesse
as thereby all appearance of blood is either prevented, or
con-

cluded, or concealed, yet these kinde of dogges by a certaine
 direction of an inward assured noyse and piling marches,
 pursue the deere doers, though long lanes, crooked paths,
 and weary wayes, without wandring away out of the li-
 mites of the land wheron these desperate pultonniers prepa-
 red their speedy passage. Peca the nature of these Dogges is
 such, and so effectuall is their foresight, that they can be way-
 separte, and pycke them out from among an infinite mul-
 titude and an innumerable company, erape they neuer so
 farre into the thickest thronge, they will finde him out not-
 withstanding he lye hidden in wyld woods, in close and o-
 nergrowen grones, and lurke in hollow holes apte to har-
 bour such vngracious guests. Moreover, although they
 should passe over the water, thinking thereby to annoyde the
 pursute of the houndes, yet will not these Dogges gine over
 their attempt, but presuming to stoy in through the streame,
 persener in their pursute, and when they be arrived and got
 ten the further bancke, they hunt vp and botome, to and fro
 runne they, from place to place shift they, untill they have
 attained to that plot of ground where they passed over. And
 this is their practise, if perdie they cannot at first time smel-
 ling, finde out the way which the deere doers took to escape.
 So at length get they that by arte, cunning, and diligent in-
 deuour, which by fortune and lucke they cannot otherwyse
 overcome. And so much as it seemeth to be, they have wisely
 written by *Aldus* in his Arte Booke, and xxvii. Chapter.
Τὸ ἐκφυγτικὸν καὶ διελκτικὸν to be as it were naturally
 instilled and powred into these kinde of Dogges. For they
 will not pause or breath from their pursute untill such tyme
 as they be apprehended and taken which committed the
 face. The owners of such houndes use to keep them in
 close and darke channells in the day tyme, and let them lose
 at liberty in the night season, to the intent that they myght
 with more courage and boldnesse practise to follow the fellow
 in the evening and solitarie houres of darknesse, when such

Englishe Dogges.

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yll disposed harlots are principally purposed to play theyr
impudent pageants, & impudent pizaches. These harlots
(upon whom this present position of our treatise runneth)
when they are to follow such fellows as we have before re-
herfed, use not that liberty to range at will, which they have
otherwise when they are in game, (except upon necessary oc-
casion whereon dependeth an urgent an effectfull perswas-
on) when such purloyners make speedy way in flight: but
being restrained and disvone backe from running at ran-
don with the leasse, the ende whereof the owner holding in
his hand is led, guided, and directed with such swiftnesse
and slownesse (whether he go on foot, or whether he ryde on
horsebacke) as he himselfe in hart would wishe for the most
quicke apprehension of these venturous harlots. In the hoz-
ders of England & Scotland, (the often and accustomed stea-
ding of cattell so procuring) these kinde of Dogges are very
much used and they are taught and trayned by first of all to
hunt cattell as well of the smaller as of the greater growth
and afterwarde (that qualitie relinquished and lefte) they
are learned to pursue such pestilent persons as plant theyr
pleasure in such practises of purloyning as we have already
declared. Of this kinde there is none that taketh the water
naturally, except it please you so to suppose of them which
follow the Otter, which sometimes haunt the lande, and
sometime beth the water. And yet nevertheless all the kind
of them boyling and boyling with greedy desire of the pray
which by swimming passeth through river and flood, plung
among the water, and passe the streame with their paines.
But this property proceedeth from an earnest desire, where-
with they be inflamed, rather then from any inclination
syring from the ordinance and appointment of nature. And
albeit some of this sort in English be called *Brache*, in Scot-
tish the *Rache*, the cause hereof resteth in the English and not
in the generall kinde. For we Englishmen call bitches, be-
longing to the hunting kinde of Dogges, by the teame a
bitch

beast's intention. The best sort it is proper to the nature of
hounds; some to keep silence in hunting, until such time
as there is game offered. Others to show as they smell
out the place where the beast lurketh; so to betray it im-
mediately by their importunate barking; not withstanding
it be farre of many furrowes compassing close in his cabbyn.
And these Dogges the younger they be, the more wantonly
barks they, and the more liberally; yet, oftentimes without ne-
cessitie, so that in them, by reason of their young yeares and
want of practise, small certaintie is to be reposed. For con-
tinuance of byme, and experience in game, ministrerh to these
hounds not onely clemency in running; but also (as in the
rest) an assured foresight what is to be done; principally, be-
ing acquainted with their masters' wylles, whether in
rushing or in boldening them to serve the game.

Of the Dogge called the Gascownde, in
the *De Arte Venandi* of the *Principe de Orange*.

This kind of Dogge whith pursueth by the eye, preyeth
not little, or neuer a whit; by any vertue of the nose
that is by smelling, but excellerh in perspicacie and sharpe-
nesse of sight altogether, by the vertue whereof, being singu-
ler and notable; he perceiveth the hare and the Hare. These
Dogges will chase and separate any beast from among a
great flocke of beasts, and such a one will it take by election
as is not lank, leane and hollow, but well fed, smooth,
full, fatte, and round, it followes by the direction of the eye-
sight, which in dogs is clere, constant, and not uncerteine.
If a beast be wounded and gone away, this Dogge followeth
after it by the subtilties of the eye, if it chance peradven-
ture to returne & be mingled with the residue of the flocke,
this Dogge speeth it out by the vertue of his eye, leaving the
rest of the cattell untouched; and after he hath set sure sight
upo it he separateth it from among the company and bringeth
it to the master.

so done neuer ceaseth untill he haue wearyed the Beast to death. Our countrey men call this dogge *Agasum*, A gale-
hounded because the beames of his sight are so stedfastly set-
led and vnmoueably fastened. These Dogges are much and
vsually occupped in the Northern partes of England more
then in the Southern parts, & in scaldy landes rather then
in busby and wooddy places, horsemen vse them more then
footemen to th' intent that they might prouoke their horses
to a swift galloppe (wherwith they are more delighted then
with the pray it selfe) and that they myght accustomie theyr
horse to leape ouer hedges & ditches, without stoppe or stum-
ble, without harme or hassard, without doubt or daunger,
and so escape with safegard of lyfe. And to the ende that the
ryders themselves when necessitie so constrained, and the
feare of further mischiefe inforced, myght saue themselves
vndamnified, and preuent each perillous tempest by prepa-
ring speedy flight, or else by swift pursute made vpon theyr
enimyes, myght both ouertake them, encounter with them,
and make a slaughter of them accordingly. But if it fortune
so at any time that this Dogge take a wong way, the ma-
ster making some vsuall signe and familiar token, he retur-
neth forthwith, and taketh the right and ready trace, begin-
ning his chase afresh, & with a cleare voyce, and a swift foote
followeth the game with as much courage and nimblenesse
as he did at the first.

Of the Dogge called the Grehounde, in
Latine *Leporarius*.

There is another kinde of Dogge which for his incredi-
ble swiftnesse is called *Leporarius* a Grehounde, because
the principall seruice of them dependeth and consisteth in
starting and hunting the hare, which Dogges likewise are
indued with no lesse strength then lightnes in maintenance
of the game, in seruing the chase, in taking the Bucke, the
C. Harte,

Parte, the Dowe, the Fore, and other beastes of semblable kinde ordained for the game of hunting. But more or lesse, each one according to the measure and proportion of theyr desire, and as might and habilitie of theyr bodies will permit and suffer. For it is a spare and bare kinde of Dogge, (of fleshe but not of bone) some are of a greater sorte, and some of a lesser, some are smoth skynned, & some are curled, the bigger therfore are appoynted to hunt the bigger beastes, & the smaller serue to hunt the smaller accordingly. The nature of these dogges I finde to be wonderful by y^e testimonie all of histories. For, as Iohn Froisart the Historiographer in his 4. lib. reporteth. A Grehound of King Richard, the second y^e wore the Crowne, and bare the Scepter of the Realme of England, neuer knowing any man, beside the kings person, whē Henry Duke of Lancaster came to the castle of Flinte to take King Richard. The Dogge forsaking his former Lord & master came to Duke Henry, fawned vpon him with such resemblaunces of goodwyll and conceaued affection, as he fauoured King Richard before: he followed the Duke, and vtterly left the King. So that by these manifest circumstances a man myght iudge this Dogge to haue bene lightened wyth the lampe of foreknowledge & vnderstanding, touchyng his olde masters miseries to come, and unhappynesse nye at hand, which King Richard himselfe evidently perceaued, accounting this deede of his Dogge a Prophecy of his overthrow.

Of the Dogge called the Leuiner, or Lyemmer
in Latine *Lerarius*.

A nother sort of dogges be there, in smelling singular, and in swiftnesse incomparable. This is (as it were) a middle kinde betwixt the Harier and the Grehounde, as well for his kinde, as for the frame of his body. And it is called in latine *Leuinarus*, a *Leuitate*, of lyghtnesse, and therefore may well be called a lyghthounde, it is also called by this worde

Lerarius

Englishe Dogges.

II

Lorarius, a Loro, wherwith it is led. This Dogge for the excellency of his conditions, namely smelling and swift running, doth followe the game with moze eagernes, and taketh the pray with a iolly quicknes.

Of the Dogge called a Tumbler, in
Latine *Vertagus*.

This sorte of Dogges, which compasseth all by craftes, fraudes, subtelties and deceiptes, we Englishe men call Tumblers, because in hunting they turne and tumble, winding their bodyes about in circle wise, and then scarcely and violently venturing vpon the beast, doth suddenly gripe it, at the very entrance and mouth of their receptacles, or closets befoze they can recouer meanes, to saue and succour themselves. This dogge vseth another craft and subteltie, namely, when he runneth into a warren, or setteth a course about a connyburrrough, he hunteth not after them, he frayes them not by barking, he makes no countenance or shadow of hatred against them; but dissembling friendship, and pretending fauour, passeth by with silence and quietnesse, marking and noting their holes diligently, wherin (I warrant you) he will not be ouershot nor deceaued. When he commeth to the place where Connyes be, of a certaintie, he croucheth downe close with his belly to the ground, provided alwayes by his skill and polisie, that y the winde be neuer with him but against him in such an enterpryse. And that the Connyes spie him not where he lurketh. By which meanes he obtaineth the sent and saueur of the Connyes, carryed towarde him with the wind & the ayre, either going to their holes, or coming out, eyther passing this way, or running that way, and so prouideth by his circumspection, that the selly simple Conny is debarred quite from his hole (which is the haue of their hope and the harbour of their health) and fraudulently circumuented and taken, befoze they can get the aduan-

C. y.

tage

tage of their hole. Thus hauing caught his pray he carryeth it speedily to his Master, waiting his Dogges returne in some convenient lurching corner. These Dogges are somewhat lesser then the houndes, and they be lanker & leaner, beside that they be somewhat prick eared. A man that shall marke the forme and fashion of their bodies, may well call them mungrell Grehoundes if they were somewhat bigger. But notwithstanding they counteruaile not the Grehound in greatnes, yet will he take in one dayes space as many Connyes as shall arise to as bigge a burthen, and as heavy a load as a horse can carry, for deceipt and guile is the instrument wherby he maketh this spoyle, which pernicious properties supply the places of more commendable qualities.

Of the Dogge called the theeuish Dogge
in Latine *Canis furax*.

The like to that whom we haue rehearsed, is the theeuish Dogge, which at the mandate and bydding of his master flereth and leereth abroad in the night, hunting Connyes by the ayre, which is leuened with their saour and conveyed to the sense of smelling by the meanes of the winde blowing towarde him. During all which space of his hunting he will not barcke, least he shoulde bee preiudiciall to his owne aduantage. And thus watcheth and snatcheth vp in course as many Connyes as his Master will suffer him, and beareth them to his Masters standing. The farmers of the countrey and vplandishe dwellers, call this kinde of Dogge a nyght curre, because he hunteth in the darke. But let thus much seme sufficient for Dogges which serue the game and sport of hunting.

A Diall pertaining to the
first Section.

Dogges serving
p pastime of hun-
ting beastes.

are di-
vided
into

Variers
Terrars
Bloudhounds
Calehounds
Grehounds
Leuiners or
Lymmers
Tumblers
Stealers.

In Latine
called U-
natici.

C.iii.

The

A treatise of
The seconde Section of
this discourse.

Of gentle Dogges seruing the hauke, and first
 of the Spaniell, called in Latine
Hispaniolus.



Vch Dogges as serue

for fowling, I thinke conuenient
 and requisite to place in this se-
 conde Section of this treatise.
 These are also to be reckoned
 and accounted in the number of
 the dogges which come of a gen-
 tle kind, and of those which serue

for fowling.

There be two
 sortes.

The first findeth game on the
 land.
 The other findeth game on
 the water.

Such as delight on the land, play their partes, eyther by
 swiftnesse of fote, or by often questing, to search out and to
 spring the byrde for further hope of aduauntage, or else by
 some secrete signe and priuy token betwix the place where
 they fall.

The first kinde of } The Hauke,
 such serue
 The seconde, } The net, or, traine,

The first kinde haue no peculier names assigned vnto
 them, saue onely that they be denominated after the byrde
 which by naturall appointment he is allotted to take, for the
 which

which consideration.

Some be called
Dogges,

{ For the Falcon
The Pheasant } and such like,
The Partridge

The common sort of people call them by one generall word, namely Spaniells. As though these kinde of Dogges came originally and first of all out of Spaine. The most part of their skynnes are white, and if they be marked with any spottes, they are commonly red, and somewhat great there withall, the heares not growing in such thicknesse but that the mixture of them maye easely be perceaved. Other some of them be reddishe and blackishe, but of that sorte there be but a very few. There is also at this day among vs a newe kinde of dogge brought out of Fraunce (for we Englishe men are maruailous greedy gaping gluttons after newelties, and couetous conuoyantes of things that be seldom, rare, straunge, and hard to get.) And they be speckled all ouer with white and black, which mingled colours incline to a marble blewe, which be wotifeth their skinnnes and affordeth a seemely shew of comlynnesse. These are called French dogges as is aboue declared already.

The Dogge called the Setter, in Latine Index.

Another sort of Dogges be there, seruicable for fowling, making no noise either with foote or with tounge, whiles they followe the game. These attend diligently vpon theyr Master and frame their conditions to such bekes, motions, and gestures, as it shall please him to exhibite and make, either going forward, drawing backward, inclining to the right hand, or ycalding toward the left, (In making mention of fowles, my meaning is of the Partridge & the Quaille) when he hath founde the byrde, he keepeth sure and fast silence, he stayeth his steppes and wil procede no further, and with a close, couert, watching eye, layeth his belly to the ground

grounde and so creepeth forward like a worme. When he approacheth nere to the place where the birde is, he layes him downe, and with a marcke of his pawes betrayeth the place of the byrdes last abode, whereby it is supposed that this kinde of dogge is called *Index*. Setter, being in deede a name most consonant and agreeable to his quality. The place being knowne by the meanes of the dogge, the fowler immediatly openeth and spreadeth his net, intending to take them, which being done the dogge at the accustomed becke or vsuall signe of his Master ryseth by by and by, and draweth nerr to the fowle that by his presence they might be the authors of their owne insnaring, and be ready intangled in the prepared net, which conning and artificiall indewour in a dogge (being a creature domesticall or houtholde seruaunt brought vp at home with offalls of the trencher & fragments of victualls,) is not much to be maruailed at, seing that a Ware (being a wilde and skippishe beast) was seene in England to the astonishment of the beholders, in the yeare of our Lorde God, 1564. not onely dauncing in measure, but playing with his former fete vpon a tabberet, and obseruing iust number of strokes (as a practitioner in that arte) besides that nipping & pinching a dogge with his teeth and clawes, & cruelly thumping him with y force of his fete. This is no trumpery tale, nor trifling toye (as I imagine) and therefore not vnworthy to be reported, for I reckon it a requitallof my trauaile, not to drowne in the seas of silence any speciall thing, wherein the prouidence and effectuall working of nature is to be pondered.

Of the Dogge called the water Spaniell, or finder,
in Latine *Aquaticus seu Inquisitor*.

That kinde of Dogge whose seruice is required in fowling vpon the water, partly through a naturall forwardnesse, and partly by diligent teaching, is indued with that
property

property. This sort is somewhat bigge, and of a measurable greatnesse, hauing long, rough, and curled beare, not obtayned by extraordinary trades, but giuen by natures appointment, yst neuerthelesse (friend Gesner) I haue described and set him out in this maner, namely poluide and notted front the shoulders to the hindermost legges, and to the end of his tayle, which I did for vs and customs cause, that being as it were made somewhat bare and naked, by shearing of such superfluitie of beare, they might atchiue the more lightnesse, and swiftnesse, and be lesse hindered in swimming, so troublesome and needlesse a burthen being shaken of. This kinde of dogge is properly called, *Aquaticus*, a water spaniel because he frequenteth and hath vsuall recourse to the water where all his game & exercise lyeth, namely waterfowles, which are taken by the helpe & seruice of them, in their kind. And principally Duches and Dyakes, whereupon he is likewise named a dogge for the Ducho, because in that quallitie he is excellent. With these dogges also we fetch out of the water such fowle as he stounge to death by any venomous worme, we vse them also to bring vs our boultres & arrowes out of the water, (missing our marche) wherat we directed our leuell, which other wise we should hardly resouer, and oftentimes they restore to vs our shaftes which we thought neuer to see, touche or handle againe, after they were lost, for which circumstances they are called *Inquisitores*, searchers, and finders. Although the Ducho otherwhiles notably deceaueth both the dogge and the master, by dyuing vnder the water, and also by naturall subtilty, for if any man shall approche to the place where they builde, byrde, and yet, the hennes go out of their neastes, offering themselves voluntarily to the hands, as it were, of such as draw ne their neastes. And a certaine weaknesse of their winges pretended, and infirmitie of their feete dissembled, they go so slowly and so leasurely, that to a mans thinking it were no matter to take them. By which deceitfull trick they doe as it were

entyle and allure men to follow them, till they be by a lone a long distance from theyr nestes, which being compassed by their prouident conning, or conning prouidence, they cut of all inconueniences which might growe of their returne, by vsing many carefull and carious caueates, least they often haunting betwixt a place where the young ducklings be hatched. Great therfore is theyr desire, & earnest to theyr study to take hede, not only to theyr broode but also to themselves. For when they haue an ynkling that they are espied they hide themselves vnder turfes or sedges, wherewith they couer and shrowde themselves so closely and so craftely, that (notwithstanding the place where they lurke be found and perfectly perceaued) there they will harbour without harme, except the water spaniell by quicke smelling discover theyr deceiptes.

Of the Dogge called the Fisher, in Latine

Canis Piscator

The Dogge called the fisher, wherof Hecator Boethius writteth, which seeketh for fishe by smelling among rocks & stones. assuredly I knowe none of that kinde in England, neither haue I receaued by reporte that there is any suche, albeit I haue bene diligent & busie in demaunding the question as well of fishermen, as also of hunters in that behalf being carefull and earnest to learne and vnderstand of them if any such were, except you holde opinion that the beauer or Otter is a fishe. (as many haue beloued) & according to their beliefe affirmed, and as the birde *Pupine*, is thought to be a fishe and so accounted. But that kinde of dogge which followeth the fishe to apprehend and take it (if there be any of that disposition and property) whether they do this for the game of hunting, or for the heate of hunger, as other Dogges do which rather then they wil be famished for want of fode, couet the carcases of carrion and putrified fleshe. When I am fully resolued and disburthened of this doubt I wil send you certificate in writing. In the meane season I am not ignorant

ignorant of that both *Elanus*, and *Alus*, call the Beauer
κυν ποντινιον a water dogge, or a dogge fishe, I know like-
 wise thus much more, that the Beauer doth participate this
 propertie with the dogge, namely, that when fishes be scarce
 they leane the water and range vp and downe the lande,
 making an insatiable slaughter of young lambs until they
 paunches be replenished, and whē they haue fed themselves
 full of fleshe, then returne they to the water, from whence
 they came. But albeit so much be graunted that this Bea-
 uer is a dogge, yet it is to be noted that we reckon it not in
 the headrowe of Englishe dogges as we haue done the rest.
 The sea Calfe, in like manner, which our country men for bre-
 uitie sake call a *Seale*, other more largely name a *Sea Calf*,
 maketh a spoyle of fishes betwene rocks and banckes, but
 it is not accounted in the catalogue or nūber of our Englishe
 dogges, not withstanding we call it by the name of a *Sea*
dogge or a *sea Calf*. And thus much for our dogges of the se-
 cond sort called in Latine *Incipatory*, serving to take fowls
 either by land or water.

A Diall pertaining to the second Section.

Dogges ser-
 uing the di-
 rect of fow-
 ling.

Land and maner
 called in
 Latine
Incipatory

The fischer
 is not of
 their num-
 ber, but se-
 nerall.

The

The thirde Section of this
abridgement.



Owe followeth in due
order and convenient place our
Englishe Dogges of the thirde
gentle kinde, what they are called
to what vse they serue, and what
sort of people plant their pleasure
in the, which because they were
not curious compassing and re-
sisting, was meane to be so much

the briefer.

Of the delicate meate, and pretty kind of dogges
called the Spaniel gentle, or the *Porter*, in Latine *Melitaeus*
or *Fotor*.

There is, besides those which were already deliuered,
another sort of gentle dogges in this our Englishe soyle
but exempted from the order of the rest, the Dogges of
this kinde both *Callimachus* call *Melitaeos*, of the Iseland *Meli-*
ta, in the sea of *Sicily*, (which at this day is named *Malta*, an
Iseland in deed, famous and renowned, with couragious
and puissant souldiours valiantly fighting under the ban-
ner of Christ their unconquerable captaine) where this kind
of dogges had their principall beginning.

These dogges are litle, pretty, proper, and fyne, and sought
for to satysfie the delicatenesse of daintie dames, and wanton
womens wills, instrumentes of folly for them to play and
dally withall, to crye away the treasure of time, to with-
draw their mindes from moze commendable exercises, and
to

to content their corrupted concupiscences with vaine dis-
port (A selly shift to shunne yreksome ydnesse.) These pup-
pies the smaller they be, the moze pleasure they prouoke,
as moze meete play fellows for mingling mistresses to beare
in their bosoms, to keepe company withal in their chambers,
to sitte out with slepe in bed, and nourishe with meate at
bourde, to lay in their lappes, and licke their tippes as they
ryde in their waggons, and god reason it should be so, for
coursnesse with fenenesse hath no fellowship, but featenesse
with neatenesse hath neighbourhod enough. That plausti-
ble proverbe verified vpon a Tyraunt, namely that he loued
his sowe better then his sonne, may well be applyed to these
kinde of people who delight moze in dogges that are depl-
ued of all possibility of reason, then they doe in children that
be capeable of wisdomie and iudgement. But this abuse
peraduenture raigneth where there hath bene long lacke of
issue, or else where barrennes is the best blossome of beuty.

The vertue which remaineth in the Spaineell gentle
otherwise called the comforter.

Notwithstanding many make much of those pretty pup-
pies called Spaniels gentle, yet if the question were de-
maunded what propertie in them they loye, which should
make them so acceptable and precious in their sight, I doubt
their answer would be long a copping. But seeing it was
our intent to trauaile in this treatise, so that y reader might
reape some benefite by his reading, we will communicate
vnto you such coniectures as are grounded vpon reason. And
though some suppose that such dogges are fyt for no seruite,
I dare say, by their leaues, they be in a wrong boze. Among
all other qualities therfoze of nature, which be knowne (for
some conditions are couered with continuall and thicke
clouds, that the eye of our capacities can not pearse through
the) we find that these litle dogs are good to allwage the sick-
nesse

nesse of the stomacke being oftentimes therunto applyed as a plaster preservative, or bozne in the bosom of the diseased and weake person, which effect is performed by theyr moderate heate. Moreover the disease and sicknesse chaungeth his place and entreteth (though it be not precisely marked) into the dogge, which to be no vnt ruth, experience can testify, for these kinde of dogges sometimes fall sicke, and sometime die, without any harme outwardly enforced, which is an argument that the disease of the gentleman, or gentlewoman or owner whatsoever, entreteth into the dogge by the operation of heate intermingled and infected. And thus have I hether-to handled dogges of a gentle kinde whom I have comprehended in a triple diuision. Now it remaineth that I annex in due order such dogges as be of a more homely kinde.

A Diall pertaining to the thirde Section.

In the third
Section is contained one
kind of dog
which is called the

Spaniell
gentle
or the co-
fozter,

It is also
called

A chamber co-
panion,
A pleasaunt
playfellow,
A pretty
wozme,

gene-
rally
called
Canis
delicia-
rus.

The

The fourth Section of this
discourse.

Dogges of a courſe kind ſeruing for many neceſſary uſes
called in Latine *Canes ruſtici*, and firſt of the
ſhepherds dogge called in Latine
Canis Paſtoralis.

Dogges of the courser
 sort are } The shepherds dogge } These two are
 } The mastive or } the principall.
 } Bandooge.



foure yeares, none of those noysome, and pestilent Beastes
 were left in the coastes of England and Wales. This Edgar
 wore the Crowne royally, and bare the Scepter imperiall of
 this kingdome, about the yere of our Lorde, nyne hundred
 fifty, nyne. Synce which time we reade that no Wolfe hath
 bene seene in England, bred within the bounds and borders
 of this countrey, mary there haue bene diuers brought ouer
 from beyonde the seas, for greedynesse of gaine and to make
 money, for gasing and gaping, staring, and standing to see
 them, being a strange beast, rare, and seldom seene in Eng-
 land. But to returne to our shepherds dogge. This dogge ei-
 ther at the hearing of his masters voyce, or at the wagging
 and whisteling in his fist, or at his shrill and hoarse barking
 bringeth the wandring weathers and straying sheepe, into
 the selfe same place where his masters will and wishe is to
 haue them, wherby the shepherd reapeth this benefite, name-
 ly, that with litle labour and no toyle or mouing of his feete
 he may rule and guide his flocke, according to his owne de-
 sire, either to haue them go forward, or to stand still, or to
 draw backward, or to turne this way, or to take that way.
 For it is not in Englande, as it is in Fraunce, as it is in
 Flaunders, as it is in Syria, as it is in Tartaria, where the
 sheepe follow the shepherd, for here in our country the shep-
 herd followeth the sheepe. And sometimes the straying sheepe,
 when no dogge runneth before them, nor goeth about & be-
 side them, gather themselves together in a flocke, when they
 heere the shepherd whistle in his fist, for feare of the Dogge
 (as I imagine) remembryng this (if vnrasonable creatures
 may be reported to haue memory) that the Dogge common-
 ly runneth out at his masters warrant which is his whistle.
 This haue we oftentimes diligently marked in taking our
 iourney from towne to towne, when we haue hard a shep-
 herd whistle we haue rayned in our horse and stode still a
 space, to see the p[ro]ofe and triall of this matter. Furthermore
 both this dogge both the shepherd take sheepe for y^e slaught-
 er,

ter, and to be healed if they be sick, no hurt or harme in the
world done to the simple creature, but as of a man.

Of the mastive or Bandogge called in Latine *molossus*
or *Kallagion* or *Cathenarius*.

This kinde of Dogge called a mastive or Bandogge is
baste, huge, stubborne, ougly, and eager, of a heavy, and
burthenous body, and therfore but of litle swiftnesse, terri-
ble, and frightfull to beholde, and more feare and felt then
any *Arcadian* curie (notwithstanding they are sayd to have
their generation of the violent *Lyon*.) They are called *Kall-*
lagi, because they are appoynted to walche and keepe farre
places and countrey cotages sequestred from common recourse,
and not abutting vpon other houses by reason of distance,
when there is any feare conceaued of theses, robbers, spoy-
lers, and nightwanderers. They are seruicable against the
fox and the Badger, to drive wilde and tame swyne out of
medowes, pastures, glebelandes and places planted with
fruite, to bayte and take the bull by the eare, when occasion
so requireth. One dogge or two at the uttermost, sufficient
for that purpose be the bull neuer so monstrous, neuer so
feare, neuer so furious, neuer so stearne, neuer so intaine-
able. For it is a kinde of dogge capeable of courage, violent
and valiaunt, striking could feare into the hearts of men, but
standing in feare of no man, in so much that no weapons
will make him shrink, nor abridge his boldnes. Our Eng-
lishe men (to the intent that they dogges might be the more
fell and feare) assist nature with arte, vse, and custome, for
they teach they dogges to baite the Beare, to baite the Bull
and other such like cruell and bloody beastes (appoynting an
ouerseer of the game) without any collar to defend they
thoytes, and oftentimes they traine them up in fighting and
inestling with a man having for the safegarde of his lyfe,
eyther a Pikestaffe, a clubbe, or a sword and by using them

making

C.

to

to such excesses as these, they dogges become more warre
 and strong. The force which is in them surmounteth all be-
 lefe, the fast holde which they take with their teeth exceedeth
 all credit, three of them against a Beare, foure against a Ly-
 on are sufficient, both to try masteryes with them and vt-
 terly to ouermatch them. Which thing Henry the seventh of
 that name, King of England (a prince both politique & war-
 like) perceauing on a certaine time (as the report runneth)
 commaundered all such dogges (how many soeuer they were
 in number) should be hanged, beyng deeply displeased, and
 conceauing great disdaine, that any ill fauoured rascall cur-
 should with such violent villany, assault the valiant Lyon
 king of all beastes. An example for all subiectes too, by re-
 membrance, to admonish them that it is no advantage to
 them to rebell against y^e regiment of their ruler, but to keepe
 them within the limits of Loyaltie. I reede an history an-
 swerable to this of the selfe same Henry, who hauing a nota-
 ble and an excellent fayre Falcon, it fortuneth that the kinge
 Falconers, in the presence and hearing of his grace, highly
 commended his Maiesties Falcon, saying, that it feared
 not to intermeddle with an Eagle, it was so venturous a
 byrde and so mighty, which when the King harde, he charged
 that the Falcon should be killed without delay, for the selfe
 same reason (as it may seeme) which was reherfed in the co-
 clusion of the former history concerning the same king. This
 dogge is called, in like maner, *Cathenarius*, a *Cathena*, of the
 chaine wherewith he is tyed at the gates, in y^e day time, least
 beyng loose he should doe much mischief and yet might giue
 occasion of feare and terror by his bigge barking. And albe-
 it Cicero in his oration had *Pro. S. Ros.* be of this opinion,
 that such Dogges as bark in the broad day light should
 haue their legges broken, yet our countrymen, on this side
 the seas for their carelesnes of lyfe setting all at cinque and
 sicke, are of a contrary iudgement. For theyes roge by & down
 in euery cozhert, no place is free from them, no not y^e princes
 pallace,

palliate the countrye came off out of the countrye where they
 practise pilfering, picking, open robbing, and priuie stealing,
 and what legerdemaine lacke they: not fearing the shame
 full and horrible death of hanging. The cause of which in-
 continentie doth not dole from stripping naked, yet
 going want, for all the stealers are not hurt by with poverty, but
 from stealers to maintain their necessities and prodigall expen-
 ces in apparell, their lewdnes of life, their haughtines of hart,
 they wantonnes of maners, they wilfull plagues, their
 ambitious bradery, and the pride of the saluicy Salacones
 as they are borne glorious and arrogant in behauiour,
 whose delight dependeth wholly to mount nimble on horse
 backe, to make them leape lustily, spring and prance, gal-
 loppe and amble, to runne a race, to wynde in compasse, and
 so forth: living all together upon the fatnesse of the spoyle.
 Other some therbe which stealers being ther to provoked by po-
 nery & neede, like masterlesse men applying themselves to no
 honest trade, but rauling up and downs impudently beg-
 ging, and complayning of bodily weakenesse where is no
 want of abilitie. But paliant Valentine the emperour, by
 holisome lawes provided that suche as hauing no corporall
 skilles folde themselves to begging, pleyed poverty with
 pretended infirmities, & looked their pale and sorrowfull life
 with colourable shifts and claude rogering, should be a per-
 petuall shame and dudge to him, by whom their impudent
 ydolence was betrayed, and layd against them in publike
 place, lest the insufferable stouthfullnes of such vagabondes
 should be burthensome to the people, as being so hatefull and
 odious, should growe into an example. Alfredus likewise in
 the government of his common wealth, procured such in-
 crease of credite to iustice and vpriight dealing by his pru-
 dent ayes and statutes, that if a man trauiailing by the bygh
 way of the countrey vnder his dominion, chanced to lose a
 budget full of gold, or his capcase filled with things of great
 value, late in the evening, he should finde it where he lost it,
 safe,

fast, sound, and untouched the next morning, yea (which is a wonder) at any time for a whole monethes space if he sought for it, as Ingulphus Croyladenis in his History retoyeth. But in this our unhappy age, in these (I say) our benelike dayes nothing can scape the clauyes of the thovler, though it be kept neuer so close within the house, albeit the dogges be kept and doctored round about. This dogge in like manner of Grecians is called *Canis*.

Of the latinists *Canis Callos*, in English the Dogge keeper.

By following his name of his service, for he doth not onely keepe farmers houses, but also merchants in all towns, where in great wealth, riches, substance, and riches there is reported. And therefore were certaine dogges founde and maintained at the common charges and charges of the Citizens of Rome in the place called *Capuolinn*, to give warning of thees coming. This kind of dogge is also called,

In latine *Canis Linnarius* in English the Butchers Dogge.

So called for the necessity of his use, for his service affordeth great benefite to the Butcher as well in following as in taking his cattell when hee doth constraineth, bygeth, and requirerth. This kinde of dogge is likewise called,

In latine *Molossicus* or *Molossus*. After the name of a countrey in *Epirus* called *Molossia*, which harbourerth many stoute, stronge, and sturdy Dogges of this sort, for the dogges of that countrey are good in warre, or else there is no trust to be had in the testimony of writers. This dogge is also called,

In latine *Canis Mandatarius* a Dogge messenger or Carrier.

Upon substantiall consideration, because at his masters voyce and commaundement, he carrieth letters from place to place, wrapped up cunningly in his lether collar, fastened thereto, or sowed close therein, whi, leaue he should be hindered

in his passage, bleseth these helpes very skillfully, namely resistance in fighting if he be not overmatched, or else swiftnesse & readinesse in running away, if he be unable to buckle with the dogge that would faine haue a snatch at his thaine. This kinde of dogge is like Wolfe called, In latine *Canis Lupinus*, in Englishe the Mooser.

Because he doth nothing else but watch and warde at an ynche, waiting the wearisome night season without slumber, ring or sleeping, bawling & bawling at the spone (that I may vse the word of Nonny) a qualitie in mine opinion straining to consider. This kinde of dogge is also called, In latine *Aquarius*, in Englishe a water drawer.

And these be of the greater and the mightier sort drawing water out of wells and deepe pities, by a wheele which they turne round about by the moving of their burthenous bodies. This kinde of dogge is called in like manner, *Canis Sarcinarius* in Latine, and may aptly be Englished a Tynckers Curre.

Because with marvellous patience they beare bigge burden gettes fraught with Lunkers toles, and mettall mate to mend kettles, porrige pottes, shelleys, and chafers, and other such like trumpery requisite for their occupation and loytering trade, eating him of a great burthen which otherwise he himselfe should carry upon his shoulders, which condition hath challenged vnto them the foresaid name. Besides the qualities which we haue already recounted, this kinde of dogges hath this principall property ingrafted in them, that they loue their masters liberally, and hate straungers diligently, wherupon it followeth that they are to their masters, in travelling a singular safeguard, defending them forcibly from the invasion of villons and theues, preserving their lyles from losse, and their health from halloo, they keepe from backing and bellying with such like desperate daungers. For which consideration they are meritoriously feared,

learned. In Latine *Canes defensores* defending dogges

in our mother tongue.

If it chaunce that the master be oppressed, either by a multitude, or by the greater violence, so be beaten downe that he lye grouelling on the ground, (it is proued true by experience) that this Dogge forsaketh not his master, no not when he is starcke dead: But induring the force of famishment and the outragious tempestes of the weather, most vigilantly watcheth and carefully keepeth the deade car, kasse many dayes, indeuouring, furthermore, to kill the murderer of his master, if he may get any advantage. Or else by barking, by howling, by furious larring, snarring, and suchlike meanes betrayeth the malefactor as desirous to haue the death of his aforesayde Master rigorously reuenged. And example hereof fortuneth within the compasse of my memory. The Dogge of a certaine wayefaring man trauailing from the Citie of London directly to the Towne of Kingstone (most famous and renowned by reason of the triumphant coronation of eight senerall kings) passing ouer a good portion of his iourney was assaulted and set vpon by certaine confederate thefes laying in waight for the spoyle in Comeparcke, a perillous bottom, compassed about with woddes to well knowinge for the manyfolde murders & mischefeous robberies they committed. Into whose handes this passinger chaunced to fall, so that his ill lucke cost him the price of his lyfe. And that Dogge whose sper was Englishe, (which Blondus registreth to haue bene within the bankes of his remembrance) manifestly perceauing that his Master was murdered, this chaunced not farre from Paris by the handes of one which was a suiter to the same woman, whom he was a lover vnto, dyd both bewraie the bloudy butcher, and attempted to teare out the villous throte if he had not sought meanes to auoyde the reuenging rage of the Dogge. In yers also which fortune in the silence and dead

time

Englishe Dogges.

31

time of the night; or in stormy weather of the sayde season, the older dogges, barche, ball, howle, and yell (yea not withstanding they be roughly rated) neyther will they stay their tongues till the houtholde seruantes, awake, rise, searche, and see the burning of the fyre, which beyng perceaued they vse voluntary silence, and cease from yelping. This hath bene, and is founde true by tryall, in sundry partes of Eng. land. There was no saynting saith in that Dogge, which when his Master by a mischaunce in hunting stumbled and fell toppling downe a deepe dytche beyng unable to recover of himselfe, the Dogge signifying his masters misshap, rescue came, and he was hayled vp by a rope, whom the Dogge sayng almost drauone vp to the edge of the dytche, cheerefully saluted, leaping and skipping vpon his master as though he woulde haue embraced hym, beyng glad of his presence, whose longer absence he was lothe to lacke. Some Dogges there be, which will not suffer fyery coales to lye skattered about the hearthe, but with their pawes will rake vp the burning coales, musyng and studyng fyrst with themselves howe it myght conueniently be done. And if so be that the coales cast to great a heate then will they burye them in ashes and so remoue them forwarde to a fyt place woth theyr noles. Other Dogges be there which execute the office of a Farmer in the nyghte tyme. For when his master goeth to bedde to take his naturall sleepe, And when,

A hundred barres of brasle and yron boltes,

Make all things safe from startes and from reuoltes.

VWhen Ianus keepes the gate with Argos eye,

That daungers none approach, ne mischiefes nye.

As Virgill haunteth in his verses, When if his master byddeth him go abroade, he lingereth not, but raungeth ouer all his lands lying there about, more diligently, I say, then any farmer himselfe. And if he finde any thing ther: that is straunge and pertaining to other persons betwix his master,

whether

whether it be man, woman, or beast, he doth thrust them out of the ground, not meddling with any thing which doth belong to the possession and use of his master. But how much faithfulness, so much diversitie there is in their natures,

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| For there be some, | { | Which barketh only with fire and open |
| | | throate but will not bite, |
| | | Which doe both barketh and bite, |
| | | Which bite bitterly before they barketh, |

The first are not greatly to be feared, because they themselves are fearefull, and fearefull dogges (as the proverbe importeth) barketh most vehemently.

The second are dangerous, it is wisdom to take heed of them because they sounde, as it were, an Alarum of an afterclappe, and these dogges must not be over much moved or prouoked, for then they take on outrageously as if they were madde, watching to set the point of their teeth in the flesh. And these kinde of dogges are scarce and eager by nature.

The thirde are deadly, for they flye upon a man, without utteraunce of voyce, snatch at him, and catch him by the throate, and most cruelly bite out colloppes of fleashe. Feare these kind of Curses, (if thou be wise and circumspect about thine owne safetie) for they be stoute and subberne dogges, and set upon a man at a sudden vnwares. By these signes and tokens, by these notes and argumentes our men discern the cowardly curre from the couragious dogge the bolde from the fearefull, the butcherly from the gentle and tractable. Whereouer they coniecture that a whelp of an yll kinde is not worthe the keeping and that no dogge can serue the sundry uses of men so aptly and so conveniently as this sort of whom we haue so largely written already. For if any be disposed to drawe the aboue named seruices into a table, what man more clearly, and with more vehemency of voyce giueth warning eyther of a wastefull beast, or of a spoiling thiefe then this: who by his barking (as good as a burning

burning beacons) for the watch ballards at hand: what maner
of beast stronger? what seruant to his master more louinge
what companion more trostie? what watchman more vigi-
lant? what reuenger more constant? what messenger more
speedie: what water bearer more painefull: finally what
packhorse more patient: And thus much concerning English
Dogges, first of the gentle kinde, secondly of the courser
kinde. Nowe it remaineth that we deliuer vnto you the
Dogges of a mungrell or currishe kinde, and then will wee
perfourme our taske.

A Diall pertaining to the fourth Section.



| | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Dogs com- prehended in a fourth section are these | The shep- herds dogge The Seal- king or Bandooge | which bath sundry names duried fro sun dry air- cullan ces as | The keeper or watch man |
| | | | The butchers dogge |
| | | | The messenger or carrier |
| | | | The Owner |
| | | | The water dralwer |
| | | | The Linchers curr |
| | | | The fencer, |

Of the Dogge called Tumpete in La.

called in La.

stine Canes

Rustica

F.

The

A treatise of
The fifth Section of this
treatise.

Containing Curres of the mungrell and rascall sort and
 first of the Dogge called in Latine, *Admonitor*,
 and of vs in Englishe *VVappe*
 or *VVarner*.



F such dogges as keepe
 not their kinde, of such as are
 mingled out of sundry sortes not
 imitating the conditions of some
 one certaine spice, because they
 resemble no notable shape, nor ex-
 ercise any worthy property of the
 true perfect and gentle kind, it is
 not necessarie that I write any
 more of them, but to banishe them as vnprofitable imple-
 ments, out of the boundes of my Booke, vnprofitable I say
 for any vse that is commendable, except to intertaine stra-
 ngers with their barking in the day time, giuing warning
 to them of the house, that such & such be newly come, where-
 upon we call them admonishing Dogges, because in that
 point they performe their office.

Of the Dogge called Turnespete in La-
 tine *Veruerfator*.

See in Gille
There is comprehended, vnder the curres of the courtest
 kinde, a certaine dogge in kytchen seruice excellent. For
 whē any meate is to be roasted they go into a whele which
 they turning rounde about with the waight of their bodies,

so diligently looke to their businesse, that no budge nor skul-
lion can doe the feate moze cunningly. Whom the popular
fozt hereupon call Turnespets, being the last of all those
which wee have first mencioned.

Of the Dogge called the Daunser, in Latine
Saluator or *Tympanista*.

There be also dogges among vs of a mungrell kind which
are taught and exercised to daunce in measure at the mu-
sicall sounde of an instrument, as, at the lust stroke of the
Drombe, at the swete accent of the Cyterle, & tuned strings
of the harmonious Harpe showing many pretty trickes by
the gesture of their bodies. As to stand bolte by right, to lye
flat vpon the ground, to turne rounde as a ringe holding
their tailes in their teeth, to begge for theyr meate, and sun-
dry such properties, which they learne of theyr bagabundi-
call masters, whose instrumentes they are to gather gaine
withall in Citie, Country, Towne, and Village. As some
which carry olde apes on their shoulders in coloured iackets
to moue men to laughter for a litle lucre.

Of other Dogges, a short conclusion, wonderfully in-
gendred within the coastes of this country.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| Three sortes of them, | { | The first bred of a bytch | In Latine |
| | | and a wolfe, | <i>Lyciscus.</i> |
| | | The second of a bytche | In Latine |
| | | and a fore, | <i>Lacena.</i> |
| | | The third of a beare and | In Latine |
| | | a bandogge, | <i>Yrcanus.</i> |

Of the first we haue none naturally bred within the boz-
ders of England. The reason is for the want of wolves,
without whom no such kinde of Dogge can bee ingendred.
Againe it is deliuered vnto thee in this discourse, how and by
what

what meanes, by whose benefite, and within what circuite
of tyme, this country was cherely discharged of rauenynge
wolves, and none at all left, no, not to the least number; or
the beginnyng of a number, which is an *Argument* that

Of the second sort we are not utterly voyde of some, be-
cause this our English soyle is not free from foxes, (for in
deede we are not without a multitude of them in so much as
diuerse keepe, foster, and fede them in their houses among
their boundes and dogges, eyther for some maladye of mynde,
or for some sickenesse of body,) which peraduenture the sa-
uour of that subtile beast would eyther mitigate or expell.

The thirde kinde which is bred of a Beare and a Wen-
dogge we want not here in England, (A straunge & won-
derfull effect, that cruell enimyes should enter into & worke
of copulation & bring forth so sauage a curre.) Undoubtedly
it is even so as we haue reported, for the fyery heate of theyr
fleshe, or rather the pricking thorne, or most of all, the tick-
ling lust of lechery, beareth such swage and sway in them,
that there is no contrariety for the tyme, but of constraint
they must ioyne to ingender. And why should not this be
consonant to truth? why shoulde not these beastes breed in
this lande, as well as in other forreigne nations? For we
reede that *Digers* and dogges in *Hircania*, that *Lyons* and
Dogges in *Arcadia*, and that wolves and dogges in *Francia*,
couple and procreate. In men and women also lyghtened
with the lantarne of reason (but utterly voyde of vertue) that
follishe, frantique, and fleshely action) yet naturally sea-
led in vs) worketh so effectually, y many tymes it doth re-
concile enimyes, set foes at frendship, vnanimitie, & atone-
ment, as *Moria* mentioneth. The *Kycane* which is bred of a
beare and a dogge,

Is scarce, is fell, is floute and stronge,
And byteth sore to fleshe and bone,
His furious force indureth longe
In rage he will be rulde of none.

That

That I may use the wordes of the Poet Gracius. This dogge excēdeth all other in cruell conditions, his leering and flering lookes, his stearne and sauage visage, maketh him in sight feareful and terrible, he is violent in fighting, where soeuer he setteth his tēterbacke teeth, he taketh such sure & fast hold that a man may sooner feare and reuē him in sun, der, then lose him and sepeate his happes. He passeth not for the Wolfe, the Beare, the Lyon, nor the Bull, and may woortherly (as I thinke) be companid with Alexanders dogge which came out of Ind. But of these, thus much, and thus farre may seeme sufficient.

A starte to outlandishe Dogges in this conclusion, is not impertinent to the Authors purpose. He and custome hath intertaines other dogges of an outlandishe kinde, but a fewe and the same bayng of a prey by gnesse, I meane, Irland, dogges curled & rough at ouer, which by reason of the height of their beare make sheweneth ther of face nor of body. And yet these corres, forsothe, be cause they are so straunge are greatly set by, esteemed, taken by, and made of many times in the roome of the Spaniel gentle or comforter. The natures of men is so moued, may rather married to nouelties without all reason, yet iudgement or perfectiūce.

Outlandishe toyes we take with delight, Things of our owne nation we haue in despight. Which fault remaineth not in vs concerning dogges only, but for artificers also. And why? it is to manifest that we disdain and contempne our owne workmen, be they neuer so skillfull, be they neuer so cunning, be they neuer so excellent. A beggerly beast brought out of barbarous borders, first the uttermost countreyes Northward, &c. we stare at, we gaze at, we muse, we maruaile at, like an asse of Cumanum, like Whales with the brassen shanks, like the man in the pōne.

J. i. g.

The

The which default Hippocrates marked, when he was
alike, as evidently appeareth in the beginning of his booke
of Epidemics, so intituled and named:

And we in our woꝝke entitled *De Ephemera Britanica*, to the people of England haue moꝝe plentifully expꝛessed. In this kinde looke which is most blackiſhe, and yet moſt waſpiſhe, the ſame is moſt cōdemned, and not amonge Citizens onely and lolly gentlemen, but among luſtie Loꝝdes alſo, and noble men, and daintie courtier ruffling in their rypous ragges. Further I am not to wade in the ſoꝝde of this diſcouꝛſe, becauſe it was my purpoſe to ſatiſſie your expectation with a ſhoꝛt treatiſe (moſt learned Conrade) not weaꝛyſome foꝛ me to wꝛyte, noꝛ tedious foꝛ you to peruſe. Among other things which you haue receaued at my handes heretofore, I remember that I wꝛote a ſeueral description of the Getulian Dogge, becauſe there are but a ſew of them and therefore very ſeldome ſene. As touching Dogges of other kyndes you your ſelfe haue taken earneſt paine, in wꝛiting of them both lyuely, learnedly, and largely. But becauſe we haue drawne this libell moꝛe at length then the foꝛmer which I ſent you (and yet bꝛiefer then the nature of the thing myght well beare) regardyng your moꝛe earneſt and neceſſary ſtuddies. I will conclude makyng a rehearſall notwithstanding (foꝛ memoꝛyes ſake) of certayne ſpecialties contayned in the whole body of this my bꝛeuiaꝛy. And becauſe you participate pꝛincipall pleaſure in the knowledge of the common and vſuall names of Dogges (as I gather by the couꝛſe of your letters) I ſuppoſe it not amysſe to deliuer vnto you a ſhoꝛte table contayning as well the Latine as the Engliſhe names, and to render a reaſon of euery particular appellation, to th' intent that no ſcruple may remaine in this point, but that euery thing may be liſted to the bare bottoꝛne.

A Diall pertaining to the
fifte Section.

Dogges con-
tained in
this last Di-
all of Table
are

The Wapp of war.
The Turnespet,
The dauncer,

called in Latine
Canes Rustici.

A Supplement or Addition, contain-
ing a demonstration of Dogges

names how they had their
Originall.



He names contayned

in the generall table, for so much
as they signifie nothing to you be-
ing a stranger, and ignorant of
the Englishe tongue, except they
be interpreted. As we have given
a reason before of y^e latine words
so meane we to doe no lesse of the
Englishe, that every thing maye
be manifest unto your understanding. Wherein I intende
to obserue the same order which I have folloved before.

The names of such Dogges as be contained in
the first section.

SAgex, in Englishe Hunde, is deriued of our English word
Shunte. One letter chaunged in another, namely, T, into
D, as

As *Hunt Hinde*, whom (if you conieure so be so named of your country worde *Hunde* which signifieth the generall name *Dogge*, because of the similitude and likenesse of the wordes I will not stand in contradiction (friende *Gesner*) for so much as we retaine among vs at this day many Dutche wordes which the Saxons left at such time as they occupied this countrey of Britane. Thus much also vnderstand, that as in your language *Hunde* is the common word, so in our naturall tounge *dogge*, is the vniuersall, but *Hunde* is particular and a speciall, for it signifieth such a dogges onely as serueth to hunt, and therefore it is called a *hunde*.

Of the *Gasehounde*.

The *Gasehounde* called in latine *Agasus*, hath his name of the *Maopenelle* and steadfastnesse of his eyesight. By which vertue he compasseth that which otherwise he cannot by smelling attaine. As we haue made former relation, for to *gase* is earnestly to viewe and beholde, from whence floweth the deriuation of this dogges name.

Of the *Grehounde*.

The *Grehounde* called *Lepaxarius*, hath his name of this word, *Gre*, which word soundeth, *Gradus* in latine, in Eng. like *Degree*. Because among all dogges these are the most principall, occupying the chiefest place, and being simply and absolutely the best of the gentle kinde of houndes.

Of the *Leuyner* or the *Leymmer*.

This dogge is called a *Leuyner*, for his lightnesse, which in latine soundeth *Leuitas*. Or a *Leymmer* which worde is borrowed of *Leymine*, which the latynists name *Lorum* and wherefore we call him a *Leuyner* of this worde *Leuitas* (as we doe many things besides) why we deriue and braue a thousand of our tearmes, out of the Greeke, the Latine, the Italian, the Dutch, the French, and the Spanishe tounge? (Out of which fountaines in order, they had their originall issue.) How many wordes are buried in the grave of forgetfulness, growne out of use, well as a word, and peruerly corrupted by

by diners defaultes we wil declare at large in our booke intituled, *Symphonia vocum Britannicarum* & tractus ad

Of the Tumbler.

Among houndes the Tumbler called in latine *Vertagus*, is the last, which cometh of this worde Tumbler flowyng first of al out of the French fountaine. For as we say Tumble so they, Tumbier, reseruing one sense and signification, which the latinists comprehend vnder this worde *Vertagus*, so that we see thus much, that Tumbler cometh of Tumbier, the vowell, *I*, chaunged into the Liquid, *L*, after the manner of our speache. Contrary to the French and the Italian tounge. In which two languages, A Liquid before a Vowell for the most part is turned into another Vowell, As, may be perceaued in the example of these two wordes *implere* & *piano*, for *Impiere* & *piano*, *L*, before, *E*, chaunged into, *I*, and *L*, before *A*, turned into *I*, also. This I thought convenient for a taste.

The names of such Dogges as be contained in

the second Section.

After such as serue for hunting orderly doe follow such as serue for hauking and fowling, Among which the principall and chieftest is the Spaniell, called in Latine *Hispaniolus*, borrowing his name of *Hispania* Spaine, wherein we Englishe men not pronouncing the Aspiration *H*, for the Vowell *I*, for quicknesse and redinesse of speach say roundly A Spaniell.

Of the Setter.

The second sort of this second diuision and section, is called a Setter, in latine *Indes*, of the worde *Set* which signifieth in Englishe that which the Latinistes meane by this word *Locum designare*, the reason is reherfed before more largely, it shall not neede to make a new repetition.

Of the Water Spanell or Finner.

The water Spaniell consequently followeth, called in Latine *Aquaticus*, in English a water Spaniell, which name is compoūde of two simple wordes, namely Water, which in Latine soundeth *Aqua*, wherein he swimmeth. And Spaine, *Hispānia*, the country frō whence they came, Not that England wanteth such kinde of Dogges, (for they are naturally bred and ingendred in this country.) But because they beare the generall and common name of these Dogges since the time they were first brought ouer out of Spaine. And we make a certaine difference in this sort of Dogges, eyther for some thing which in theyr voyce is to be marked, or for some thing which in their qualities is to be considered, as for an example in this kinde called the Spaniell by the apposition and putting to of this word water, which two coupled together sounde water Spaniell. He is also called a fynder, in Latine *Inquisitor*, because that by serious and secure seeking, he findeth such things as be lost, which word Finde in English is that which the Latines meane by this Verbe *Inuenire*. This dogge hath this name of his property because the principall point of his seruice consisteth in the premises.

The names of such Dogges as be contained in the

Now leaving the suruie we of hunting and hauking dogs,
it remaineth that we runne over the residue, whereof
some be called, fine dogs, some course, other some mangrels
or rascalls. The first is the Spaniell gentle called *Canis Me-*
lanus, because it is a kind of dogge accepted among gentles,
nobles, Lordes, Ladies, &c. who make much of them, vouch-
safeing to admit them so farre into their company that they
will not onely lull them in theyr lappes, but kisse them with
their lippes, and make them theyr prettie playfellowes.
Such a one was Gorgons little puppie mencioned by Theo-

eritus in Sirachis; who taking his journey, straightly charged & commaunded his maybe to see to his Dogge as charely and warely as to his childe: To call him in allwayes that he wandred not abzoade, as well as to rock the babe a sleepe, crying in the cradle. This puppytly and peasantly curre. (which some scrumpingly learne sytting bounds) serue in a manner to no good vse except, (As we haue made former relation) to succour and strengthen quailing and quanning stomackes, to bewray balwery, and filthy abhominable lechery (which a litle dogge of this kinde did in *Sicilia*) As *Alianus* in his. 7. booke of beastes and. 27. chapter recogneth.

The names of such dogges as be contained in the fourth Section.

Of dogges vnder the courser kinde, we will deale first with the Shepherds dogge, whom we call the *Barndogge*, the *Pydogge*, or the *Mastvue*; the first name is imputed to him for seruice. *Quoniam pastorem famulatur*, because he is at the shepherds his masters commaundement. The second a *Ligament* of the hand or chaine wherewith he is tyed, the thirde a *Sagitta*. Of the fatnesse of his body, for this kinde of dogge which is usually tyed, is myghty, grosse, and fat fed. I know this that *Augustinus Niphus*, calleth this *Mastvue* (which we call *Mastue*). And that *Albertus* writteth how the *Lycistue* is engendred by a beare and a wolfe. Notwithstanding the self same Author taketh it for the most part *pro Molofo*. A dogge of such a countrey.

The names of such dogges as be contained in the fift Section.

Of mungrels and rascalls somwhat is to be spoken. And among these, of *V Vappe* or *Turnspet*, which name is made of two simple words, that is, of *Furne*, which in latine soundeth *Vertere*, and of *spete* which is *Veru*, or *spede*, for the Englishe word inclineth closer to the Italian imitation: *Veruuerfator*, *Turnspet*. He is called also *V Vaupe*, of the naturall noise of his voyce *V Vau*, which he maketh in barking.

G. y.

But

But for the better and the redper sounde, the vowell, u, is
chaunged into the consonant, p, so p for waupe we say wappe.
And yet I wot well that *Veni* borroweth his Baubari of
the naturall voyce Bau, as the Gracians doe their *Bzv* of
of wau, *Sim* of his *Sim* and *Al* of his *Al*.
Now when you vnderstand this that *Saltare* in latine sig-
nifieth *Dansare* in Englishe. And that our dogge thereupon
is called a danser and in the latine *Saltator*, you are so farre
taught as you were desirous to learne, And now suppose I,
there remaineth nothing, but that your request is fully ac-
complished.

The winding vp of this worke, called the Supplement, &c.
Thus (Friend Gesner) you haue, not only the kindes of our
countrey dogges, but their names also, as well in latine
as in Englishe, their offices, seruices, diuersities, natures, &
properties, that you can demaunde no more of me in this
matter. And albeit I haue not satisfied your minde perabur-
tore (who suspectest al speede in the performiance of your re-
queste employed, to be more delays) because I staye the
setting fourth of that vnperfect pamphlet which, five yeares
ago, I sent to you as to a pimate friende for your owne re-
ding, and not to be printed and so made common, yet I hope
(hauing like the beare lict ouer my pouinge) I haue waded
in this worke to your contentation, which delay hath made
some what better and *deuotius* *procuris*, after wolte more
meete to be perused.

The end of this treatise.

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Faultes escaped

thus to be amended.

| | |
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| In the last page of the Epistle Dedicatory, | <i>Que for Qui</i> |
| Page. 3. | <i>Grecians for Gracians,</i> |
| Page. 28. | <i>Canis Cultos for Canis Custos,</i> |
| Page. 38. | <i>Britanica for Britannica.</i> |
| Other faultes we referre to the correction of the Reader. | |

There be also certaine *Accents* wanting in the *Græke* words
which, because we had them not, are pretermitted: so haue we
byn sayne to let the *Græke* words run their full length, for lacke
of *Abbreniations*.

Studio & industria

Abrahami

Flemingi.

